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ing bureaus, and the codification of standing clauses—all offer hope for establishing constructive principles of legislation.

Professor Freund's book was not intended to exhaust, but simply to stimulate interest in, the subject and its possibilities. For this purpose it is admirably adapted. It is a valuable contribution to the literature which urges an improvement of statute law.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, by Arthur B. Honnold. (Kansas City: Vernon Law Book Co., 1917, pp. xxi, 1905.)

The rapid and rather recent increase in the number of Workmen's Compensation Acts in this country indicates a distinct coöperation between the forces of capital and labor, and definitely represents a more sane and common-sense method of adjusting, between the employer and employee, the losses brought about by accidents to employees engaged in industrial pursuits.

The compensation idea first took form in 1883 in the German sick insurance statute and later spread to all the European countries. The so-called English compensation plan based on risks arising out of the business and impairment of earning capacity soon developed from this tendency. At the present time either the German insurance plan or the English compensation idea, or both, form the basis of the modern laws which seek to make compensation for the numerous accidents and injuries to workmen a part of the cost of production. It was not until 1908 that this European social experience influenced legislation of the states in this country in the shaping of a new and different scheme and basis of indemnity for industrial accidents. Since that date compensation laws have been adopted by the federal government, thirty-two states, Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal Zone. The widespread adoption of these laws in so short an interval seems to indicate that they will soon supersede entirely the unfair and inadequate common-law remedy which still exists in some of our states.

Mr. Honnold, in the early chapters of his work, gives a comprehensive statement of the history and theory of compensation laws, treating the acts in general. In order to grasp the purpose and the ultimate benefits which are derived from them, he remarks that "the proper administration of Workmen's Compensation Acts necessitates an appreciation of the legislative purpose to abolish the common-law system relating to injuries to employees as inadequate to meet modern conditions and conceptions of moral obligations, and substitute therefor a system based on a high conception of man's obligation to his fellow man, a system recognizing every personal loss to an employee, which is not self-inflicted, as an element of the cost of production to be charged to the industry rather than to the individual employer, and liquidated in the steps ending with consumption, so that the burden is finally borne by the community in general." This theory underlies the whole compensation plan.

Then follow, in logical sequence, chapters dealing with every aspect and particular of compensation laws. The question of the basis and manner of compensation is treated with exactness and much detail,

and the schemes of many of the acts are contrasted and arranged conveniently for comparison. This method of the mere statement of the different schemes employed in the acts, rather than an extended discussion of the merits of any one, is followed to a certain extent throughout the book and is of particular value to the investigator of these laws.

The series of articles which are entitled to the most favorable comment are grouped under the head "Circumstances under Which Compensation Becomes Due." Here the author with great minuteness reviews the difficult subject relating to the actual injury and the circumstances attendant thereto. In the articles in this chapter there is employed to an unusual extent a system of foot-notes which contain a great wealth of extracts from actually decided cases which illustrate and amplify in an admirable manner the statements in the text. It may be stated that the abundance of foot-notes and references is characteristic of the first volume, and they are used very effectively.

Following the text in Volume One, are a number of illustrative selected forms which cover the common essentials of the principal forms prescribed by the officers vested with the power of administering the various acts, or by the acts themselves.

Volume Two is entirely a compilation, without comment, of the compensation acts of those states and territories which have adopted them, together with our Federal Act, the English Compensation Act and a synopsis of the German Act. The text of these acts is followed by a careful index to both volumes.

Mr. Honnold's work will not only be helpful to the practitioner, on account of the thoroughness and care with which the topics are treated, but will be of especial value to the legislator and investigator of these laws, because of the ready means of comparison furnished both by the text and by the grouping of the acts themselves, supplemented by an exhaustive index.

WALTER A. WILLIAMS, JR.

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A TREATISE ON FEDERAL IMPEACHMENTS, by Alex. Simpson, Jr. (Philadelphia: Law Association of Philadelphia, 1916, p. 230.)

This is the most elaborate treatise on the law of impeachment which has been published since Foster's Commentary on the Constitution. The bulk of the book was prepared as a brief by the author, who was of counsel in the Archbald Impeachment Trial. To this matter are added some of the author's impressions of the trial and some suggestions for improved procedure. He seems to accept in part Bryce's *dictum* that impeachment is "the heaviest piece of artillery in the congressional arsenal, and because it is so heavy it is unfit for ordinary use." Mr. Simpson would have federal judges removable by the members of the appellate courts. In England, the Lord Chancellor, or the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, within their several jurisdictions, can exercise this authority.

An appendix contains the only complete list of English impeachment trials which has ever been published, and this adds considerably to the